

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF]

NEW SERIES, NO. 6. VOL. 3.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lamb'ring at his back."

[PER ANNUM, SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.]

LEXINGTON, (KY.) FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1826.

WHOLE VOLUME, XL.

TERMS OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE FOR 1826.

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KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

REPORT.

Of the committee of Courts of Justice, concerning
THE U. S. BANK.

In the House of Representatives, on the 19th of Dec. Mr. Breckinridge submitted the following report, which was read and laid on the table.

The committee for courts of justice, to whom was referred so much of the message of the Governor as relates to the Bank of the United States, submit the following report:

In regard to the constitutionality of the law establishing the Bank, the committee do not feel themselves called on to express an opinion, nor to refer to the high authorities which have sanctioned it, during almost the whole period of our national existence. Neither do they deem it necessary to detail the opposition it has encountered. The subject does not fall properly within their present duties.

So far as they are able to understand the charges of the Governor, they amount substantially to these: 1st. That the Bank of the United States has, through its branches located in this state, and its friends in and out of it, carried on a systematic attack, for a series of years against the sovereignty and rights of this Commonwealth. 2d. That the said Bank and its friends have succeeded in controlling the decisions of our appellate court and the supreme court of the nation. 3d. That the branches of that Bank located in this state, have purchased up the real estate of our citizens, and filled it with tenantry; and that its wealth is exempt from taxation by this state. 4th. That they influence many of our elections, by voting through their numerous officers, tenants and dependants.

In regard to the first of these charges, he has, in his message communicated on the 14th inst. endorsed "Message 22," which has also been referred to this committee, exceedingly narrowed its limits. The charge is couched in the broadest and most unguarded terms. The specifications are about these: That our Court of Appeals has acknowledged it itself bound by the decision of the supreme court of the nation, as to the constitutionality of the act of our General Assembly taxing the Bank of the United States in its corporate rights; that in 1820, attacks were made by counsel in several cases in the United States Circuit Court for the Kentucky District, on our replevin system, which were afterwards successfully renewed against the two years' replevy law, in the cases of Lapsley vs. Brashear and Blair vs. Williams, in our state courts, and the case of Wayman and Clark vs. Southard and Starr, in the Federal court; that in the case of the Bank of the United States vs. Hulstead &c. the constitutionality of our valuation law was attacked. It is also stated, that in the case of the Bank vs. January, Henry Clay called in question our statute abolishing imprisonment for debt. No further notice is apparently taken of this case, than what was necessary to assail that illustrious citizen, and hold him up to the derision of the state, as the friend of the Bank, and its pensioned agent in the destruction of our free institutions.

Touching the first specification, we admit, as stated, that our appellate court decided, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Morrison, that the law establishing the Bank was unconstitutional; that our act of assembly taxing the Bank was unconstitutional; but that the supreme court of the nation having settled the case otherwise, that decision was binding on our state court. In this last point, which is the one immediately at issue, the committee are clearly of opinion that our Court of Appeals decided correctly. In article 3, section 2, of the Federal constitution, it is provided, that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States" &c. In the act of Congress passed in 1789, called the Judiciary Act, section 25, it is provided, among other cases specified that a final judgment or decree of the highest court of a state, where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of the United States, and decided against its validity, may be re-examined and reversed or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States. This was a case precisely embraced by both of the above provisions, and seems to have been so unanimously held by the whole bench, including Mr. Justice Rowan. Our supreme court was as to this case, an inferior court; and unless we are prepared to see every court in the land, both State and National, erect itself into a petty independent sovereign, we must admit the right of the court in the last resort, to control the decisions and acts of all those subordinate to it, in all cases which can come lawfully before it. Such is the doctrine of reason and all our constitutions; any other is subversive of all propriety and order, and must end in the destruction of our government. The Federal government is as essentially the government of the people of Kentucky, as their more immediate local authorities. They are not less interested in the existence of the one than the other. It becomes, therefore a subject of the most earnest and solemn inquiry, how far it should be a matter for Executive congratulation, that those whom we consider our highest judicial functionaries, are prepared and pledged to resist the lawful administration of national justice.

So far as attacks may have been made on our retrospective replevin and valuation laws whether by the Bank of the United States, or by its friends

or enemies, if they have been made in a proper manner, or before the proper tribunals, it was a right guaranteed to every individual in the nation, and every corporation to which our courts are open. It is a right indestructible and inherent in man, and any authority which attempts to control it, is naked despotism. Yet the Executive of this Commonwealth, after officially communicating to the General Assembly that the Bank of the United States has systematically waged war, for a series of years, on our legislative sovereignty, responds, in answer to a call for his superior information, that our citizens have exercised this sacred right; that our appellate court has refused to disobey the laws and constitution of the Republic, and that a system which is the opprobrium of the age, has been called in question in the courts of the country! This is sporting with facts and with sense—with this house and the country.

The second charge has necessarily been embraced, to some extent, in our observations on the first. It would be sufficient, perhaps, to say, that there is no solid evidence adduced by his excellency, or known to us, which would go to show that the Federal or State courts have been influenced in any decision they have given, by any other considerations than the facts and merits of the particular case, and the law arising therefrom. When however, we recur to the names of counsel, exhibited in the communication of his Excellency as maintaining the interests of the Bank and controlling the decisions of the courts adverse to the dignity and rights of this Commonwealth, we cannot avoid a little incredulity. When the late Martin D. Hardin is mentioned as a man who was likely to engage, and actually enlisted against the constitutional liberty of his country, and leagued with Henry Clay, against the dignity and real interests of the state, we feel a disposition to smile, which is checked only by the reflection, that the grave of a virtuous man is too sacred to be disturbed by the ebullitions of party rancor. We will here barely remark, that we do not perceive the cogency of that logic which shows that every one who may be interested in the decision of a point of law, whether he be party to the proceedings or not, shall be responsible for every thing done therein.

How the fact that our Court of appeals has decided the two years replevin law to be unconstitutional, in a case between two individuals, goes to prove that John Sergeant and Langdon Cheves, or even the branches of the Bank of the United States, have corrupted our Judiciary, we are at a loss to imagine. If however, it be a fact, it is of a nature more melancholy than his Excellency seems to have supposed; for in this corruption almost every man out of Kentucky, and a considerable majority of those within our State, are believed at this moment to concur.

Notwithstanding the startling array of names and authorities adduced to show the extent and vileness of the principle of retrospective replevy laws, which we think may be aptly denominated the divine right of governments to ruin their people, we are yet incredulous as to its value and legality. So far as we have been enabled to ascertain, from a rapid examination, it will be found that the supreme courts of most, if not all the States, which have decided on the power of the State Legislatures to extend the time of the performance of contracts, beyond the provisions of the instruments themselves, and render that extension retroactive in its operation, have settled the question as our court did. Among this number, are courts of Vermont, North Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Mississippi, and Ohio. Indeed some thing very like opposition to the exercise of this ruinous power, is found in our own annals, at a period earlier than the

constitutionality of our valuation law was attacked. It is also stated, that in the case of the Bank vs. January, Henry Clay called in question our statute abolishing imprisonment for debt. No further notice is apparently taken of this case, than what was necessary to assail that illustrious citizen, and hold him up to the derision of the state, as the friend of the Bank, and its pensioned agent in the destruction of our free institutions.

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or the manner of acquiring title; the amount at which it was actually received, and the names of the present officers and tenants of that branch.—

Document D. contains a list of all the property acquired at the Lexington office; the prices at which it was received; the number of the officers, and the names of the present tenants of that branch. From that marked C. it appears that the amount of debt on which real estate has been purchased at the Louisville office, is over \$194,000; that the amount paid off by the acceptance of property to discharge that sum, was about \$132,000. That office, it seems is also in possession of 2000 acres of land lying near Louisville, in addition to the amount above specified, to secure a debt of about \$33,000. The amount of property taken in discharge of debts at the Lexington office, is something over \$270,000. The amount taken at the two offices jointly, is about \$67,000. The whole estimated amount taken together, is not far from \$462,000. This is the aggregate value in par funds, at which the offices became possessed of all their real estate.

The estimated value on the Auditor's books, of that now listed for taxation by the Bank, is about \$182,000 in currency. We have not had an opportunity of comparing the annexed documents with the Auditor's books; but supposing them to correspond essentially, except where the documents themselves will give a clew to the nature of the difference, the great difference in the valuations is striking, and will be borne in mind in connection with subsequent explanations. It is proved to the committee, by Messrs. Scott and Shippen, that with the exception (which is noticed in the paper marked C.) of a slip of ground four feet wide, purchased as an alloy for the convenience of the office at Louisville neither of the branches located in this State has in any instance purchased any real estate or become possessed of any, which was not taken or purchased in discharge of debts previously contracted to the Bank, that it is the invariable practice of these branches, and the positive instructions of the mother board, never to become possessed of property of this description, unless it become necessary to secure debts due to the Bank; that they consequently, in all instances, refused to receive real estate, where it was believed the sum due could be collected in money. Such estate is never purchased, except to coerce or secure the payment of debt.

This portion of their business is considered so far unprofitable, that the agent of the Bank gives it as his decided opinion that if the Lexington office could dispose of the whole amount of property obtained there in discharge of debts, or purchased to secure debts due to the Bank, that they consequently, in all instances, refused to receive real estate, where it was believed the sum due could be collected in money. Such estate is never purchased, except to coerce or secure the payment of debt.

About \$175,000, being more than one half the amount liquidated at the Lexington office by the purchase of real estate, was received under arrangements made at Philadelphia, with the mother board, by one connexion owing that amount to that branch in their own names, as security and as bona fide credits for sums which they stated were really their debts, under the borrowed names of friends. The precise amounts are not given by the agent in consequence of the arrangement not having been finally closed.

The next largest debt appears to be that due and partly arranged, as stated above, at the Louisville office by receiving into its possession 2000 acres of land lying near that place. This debt principal and interest, is stated at about \$83,000, and was due, as appears, by a citizen of Ohio.

The third debt in magnitude, settled in this way, is that negotiated jointly by the two offices, amounting to about \$67,000.

These three transactions amount together to about \$325,000, being considerably more than one half of the whole amount of real estate owned by the branches in this State. This enormous amount it will be remembered, was due from one family connexion and two other debtors. These facts are thus minutely detailed, to show how very small a proportion of our citizens have surrendered their estates to these institutions, and are really interested in what his Excellency seems to consider such monstrous oppression.

It is stated by the agent of the Bank, (Matthew T. Scott,) and the Cashier of the Louisville branch, that so far as their knowledge extends, when applications have been made, the Bank has where executions have been levied extended time to its debtors, upon their securing the debt to its satisfaction; that it has, after acquiring the legal title to estate, by regular process of law, given the privilege to the former owners, of negotiating sales, subject to its ratification, for their own private benefit, when the property would bring more than it had been purchased at; that in several instances, after the property was in the full possession of the Bank it has sold it for more than it cost, and instead of making it a matter of profit to the institution has credited the excess to the accounts of the individual debtors, in the same or other transactions, and has in no instance sold property for an amount exceeding the price at which it was purchased and retained the surplus; nay, that it has offered to individuals unfortunately situated, to release one half the amount of debt for which they were bound, on their securing the other half. In confirmation of these statements, your committee have been referred to many transactions and individuals. It is declared, however, that in all such transactions the Bank acts with a view to avoid the acquisition of real estate, and holds itself authorized to avail itself of the laws of the country, to coerce

the payment of its debts, as fully as any private individual.

So much for the effort of the Bank to purchase up the real estate of the country. The Bank should have tenanted its property, seems most natural, and not particularly criminal. It appears from the lists of its tenantry furnished the committee, that there are not far from one hundred tenants of the Bank in this state. Of this number, 10 are females, and five negroes, and about 75 or 80 apparently free white males, qualified as voters of this Commonwealth. Of the white males, it appears that about 25 reside in Fayette County, 22 in Scott, 10 in Franklin, 10 in Jefferson, and the remainder scattered in several counties.

The statement of the Auditor, marked E annexed hereto, shows that the State tax on the real estate of the Bank, is paid up to a recent date. The agent states, that it is his duty to list and pay the taxes on this property, and that he regularly performs this duty. He states further, that in every instance where any property of the Bank is located in every town, the town tax is regularly paid.

This might perhaps seem sufficient to show that his Excellency was mistaken as to the fact that the property of the Bank is not subject to taxation, and actually taxed by this state. To put the matter at rest, we beg leave to refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Osborne vs. the Bank of the United States, 9th. Wheaton, page 867, where the court expressly recognizes the right of the State to tax local property of the Bank. If, however, it should be supposed that his Excellency had reference only to the stock of the Bank, it may be answered, that while that interpretation is far too narrow for the terms made use of it is rendered disrespectful to the knowledge of the Executive, by supposing he was not aware of the existence of a law of this state, approved by himself on the 12th of January 1825, taxing the stock of this very bank. We allude to the 5th section of an act of the last session, entitled "an act to apply the net profits of the Bank of the Commonwealth for the year 1825 in aid of the public revenue, and for other purposes." The section is as follows:

"Be it further enacted" That the several commissioners of the tax shall hereafter, in taking in the lists of taxable property, require of each individual listing his property, to state upon oath, whether he owns any stock in the Bank of the United States, and if any, what amount, which the said commissioners shall list as other property; and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs to collect from the individual or individuals owning stock as aforesaid, twenty five cents upon each share, and which shall be accounted for by the sheriffs, as other taxes." His Excellency has failed to show that there is one, and we will not outrage our fellow-citizens by grudgingly believing that one exists. It is in vain to attempt an explanation, by saying that the offensive and injurious accusations against the freemen of this Commonwealth were made by way of suggestion. It is as idle to talk about the cruelty of exposing the names of men who have already been held up to the public execration, as it was vulgar to communicate personal insult, under the guise of facts and argument.

Connected with this view of the subject, the fourth charge of the Governor will appear very extraordinary. The officers of the Branch Banks amount to about 24; their voting tenants, to about 75 or 80; in all, about 100—*Their debtors*—his Excellency has failed to show that there is one, and we will not outrage our fellow-citizens by grudgingly believing that one exists. It is in vain to attempt an explanation, by saying that the offensive and injurious accusations against the freemen of this Commonwealth were made by way of suggestion. It is as idle to talk about the cruelty of exposing the names of men who have already been held up to the public execration, as it was vulgar to communicate personal insult, under the guise of facts and argument.

By admitting every officer and tenant of the Bank to be its dependent, it may well be wondered at, that one hundred men, half of whom at least are not very distinguished, should not only control the elections in which seventy thousand vote, and disturb the repose of the Executive of this enlightened State, but should actually threaten the integrity of our political institutions!

It is positively asserted by both the witnesses adduced above, that the offices of the United States' Bank located in this State, have never, to their knowledge, in any instance attempted to use their official influence to effect a political object, or in any way control the votes of their tenants; that in fact, their political opinions are unknown to the witnesses, except from accidental association, or in instances where the individual has made himself conspicuous. So far as the committee can ascertain, a majority of the tenants of the Bank are believed to have voted against what his Excellency seems to consider the interest of that corporation, viz. for his own friends and those of the new court. This, however, is a matter of very little importance. Our objects have been to exhibit the relations between the Bank, the government and our citizens, in a just and proper point of view, to substitute facts in the place of abuse and obtain such information as would enable this house and the country to decide correctly on a subject which is believed to be most important. Having done this in such a manner as their limited time and means would allow, but one other object remained to the complete discharge of their duty; that they believe they have effected, in embodying such evidence as will shield, any, the smallest portion of their fellow citizens from charges which are as groundless as they are revolting to their honest pride of character, and which seem to have been prompted in a spirit of wanton aggression.

Inasmuch, however, as considerable dissatisfaction has existed, and does still exist, in several of the States of this Union, generally, and the western states particularly, are vitally interested in shortening the passage between the mouth of the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaports. This is not the least important of the advantages above detailed, which will flow from the canal. By producing greater dispatch in the performance of voyages, freight will be reduced, while the diminished chances of wreck or capture will lessen insurance.

It is to be hoped that a work, so national in its character, and of which the probable advantages are so incalculably great, if it be within the constitutional powers of Congress, will be undertaken and prosecuted to successful completion.

press consent of the Legislature therefore previously had.

Resolved further, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

[The References A. and B. are merely Letters of the Chairman of the Committee requesting the attendance of Messrs. Shippen, Scott, and Harper to give information.]

Domestic and Foreign

FLORIDA CANAL.

The legislature council of Florida, in December last, passed an act, appointing commissioners to examine, and report on, the expediency of cutting a canal across the Peninsula of Florida, and thus to connect the waters of the Gulf of Mexico with those of the Atlantic. To perform this duty, three gentlemen were appointed, one of whom—Col. James Gadsden—was formerly a distinguished officer of the United States army, and having graduated at West Point, it is presumed, is well versed in the elements of civil engineering.

Preliminary to the discharge of this duty, the commissioners have forwarded a memorial to Congress, which was presented to the Senate by Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, in which they intimate a readiness to enter upon the indicated survey or examination, but deem it essential to its successful execution, that they should be aided by skilful engineers appointed by the United States.

With a view to the full attainment of the objects of the proposed canal, it is thought that it should be made sufficiently capacious to admit the passage of ships of war, as well as for the navigation of Merchant vessels. If the work be executed at all, it ought certainly to embrace both these objects. The passage around the capes of Florida, and through the Caribbean sea, independent of its circuit, is eminently perilous, on account of

It will be seen by the attached letter, that the information sought, on the subject of Rumsey's invention and experiments, on the powers of Steam, at this place, has not been sought in vain. We expect in the course of a few weeks to receive additional information from several gentlemen to whom we have been referred, and of whom it has been solicited. To those gentlemen who have been so kind as to assist in directing our researches we are greatly indebted, and beg them to accept our sincere thanks.

We have been kindly favored by Mr. Bedinger, with a statement respecting Mr. Rumsey and his invention, which will be found below. Mr. B. having been particularly acquainted with the person of whom he writes, and a gentleman who sustains an unimpeachable character, the facts stated by him, may be implicitly relied on.

If we have transcended the liberty he intended to grant us, in publishing the note which enclosed his statement, he will please pardon us. We were led to it by the facts it contains.

Providence, Jan 5, 1826

Sir—I send you enclosed a statement or short history of the origin of application of steam to boats, ships, &c. Shepherdstown and James Rumsey, are unquestionably entitled to the honor of the invention of applying steam to them. A Mr. Fitch from the Northwest it is said has also claimed a participation; but the following circumstances will totally defeat his claim.

When Mr. James Rumsey had nearly completed his machinery, or at least had made considerable progress, the few confidants of Rumsey, frequently expressed their hope and belief that he would succeed. This same Fitch, having heard the rumor of probable success, came to Shepherdstown under a borrowed name, his business was to find out Rumsey's plans; his anxiety to hear or see, caused suspicion; he was seized, I think, on some pretext confessed his name and business; and I believe my influence with some others saved him from corporal, though perhaps arbitrary punishment. He went off, after having been in Shepherdstown, incog. some days, and it is said completed boat &c but it was found not to answer the purpose. It is said that Fulton commenced his experiments several years after this, went to England and it is supposed he there learnt all Rumsey's experiments.

Very respectfully, I am

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BEDINGER.

Mr. G. Fleming Shepherdstown.

PROTECTORATE JAN. 4, 1826.

SIR I have delayed answering your letter of the 17th ult; in the hope that among my old papers I might find something to assist a feeble memory, and to elucidate and develop the subject of enquiry in all which I have failed. Sometime prior to the revolution Mr. James Rumsey, then a lad emigrated with his father and family from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and settled in Shepherdstown, where James, the first who ever attempted to apply steam to propelling boats, grew up to manhood and at an early period, often manifested by his actions the possession of extraordinary genius, mechanical powers, and a spirit of enterprise.

Soon after the revolutionary war when the Potowmack Company was formed he was employed as the superintendent of all the works carrying on being their superseeded, he returned to Shepherdstown; it is said while in that service having frequently prior to that period passed up and down by water to his saw mill at the mouth of Sleepy Creek that he conceived the idea of propelling boats through and against rapid water by steam.

Mr. James Rumsey possessed little property of value, had a small family to maintain, and no wealthy connections, yet under these circumstances, he commenced, the untried, the difficult task of propelling boats by the application of steam. He was compelled to invent and form with his own bands, all the complex machinery, composed of Wood, Iron, Brass and Steel.

He was a little assisted in the mechanical part of the labor by Joseph Barus, his brother in law, who was a kind of secondary character, but no doubt useful by directions from Mr. Rumsey—All the work was performed and a variety of experiments made with closed doors, whilst the mass of his acquaintances, derided his scenes, pitied his folly, denounced his temerity, called him a concerted projector &c & nothing however could, or did divert him, from this most ardent pursuit; he persevered for perhaps a year & a half before he perfected the machinery. He then built a boat 50 or 60 feet long but bottomed down to a point at each end in the stern they placed a short Rudder or Steering Oar. This boat they launched at the ferry landing, placed therein 7 or 8 tons of stone, together with all the variety of machinery, necessary for creating steam. Notice was then given that on a certain day, the boat was to be propelled by the force of steam and the people of the vicinity were thus invited to view its progress and passage up the river against the stream. The bank of the river on the day appointed was lined with anxious spectators, several ladies were taken into the boat, Capt. Charles Morrow placed himself at the helm and James Rumsey near the boiler of the engine; the boat was let loose, and began first gradually and then a little more rapidly to move against the stream, while loud plaudits were bestowed by those on shore. The boat thus propelled by the force of steam, ascended the river to some distance above the large Rock, supposed to have proceeded up about a quarter of a mile when Capt. Morrow, at the helm, turned the boat with the head down stream, and returned her to where she had started. Having now convinced his neighbours of the practicability of steam navigation, he obtained certificates signed by prominent characters who witnessed the moving of the boat propelled by steam. Among others that of Gen Horatio Gates, Col. John Morrow, Capt. Abraham Shepherd, John Kersley, John Mark, &c &c. The certificate if I recollect right, specified the size of the boat, the burthen in her, the distance she ran against the stream, and that it was performed by the application of steam, also the time in which the boat performed the distance of, say a quarter of a mile.

It was at the time believed to be the first attempt of experiment made to propel boats by steam, and it was a great measure of surprise that James Rumsey should accomplish this, with his very limited means and imperfect machinery.

Mr. Rumsey hoped, that after this exhibition, he would by some means raise funds to put his invention into practical and beneficial use, and although there was a peculiar demonstration of its practicability, it was still treated as a visionary thing by many and he failed in his application. The main principle of applying steam to boats was however still retained as a secret by Mr. James Rumsey, and for this he had good reasons, no patent law existing at that time by which he could secure to himself the benefits of the invention. He applied to the Legislature of Virginia, without success, after which he went to London, where he lived he would have accomplished all his wishes, having made considerable progress by the aid of friends and the best of mechanics there. One day in making elaborate and necessary explanations to the society, he fell senseless on the floor and soon thereafter expired.

Some years passed, before the name of Fulton became conspicuous, and it is believed by his friends of Rumsey, that Fulton's fame is bottomed on the inventions and experiments of James Rumsey whose infatuated fate has deprived his posterity of the benefits bestowed on a successor.

You will pardon the inaccuracies of his statement many years have passed since the occurrences &c &c. Last Sunday, several of our churches were closed on account of the indisposition of the pastor. In our courts of Justice, the judges and law officers exhibit the effects of the disease. Our players at the Theatre grumble noisily, and even the fish-women cease to squall through the streets. All

this is owing to the changeable damp weather of the last week.

GREENSBURG, JAN. 15.

We are informed, that on Friday last, Mr. Brinnal Robbins and Son, started from Hempfield Mills in this county, with a drove of five hundred Turkeys destined for the Washington City market. While we congratulate the Washington gentry on the prospect of supplying their tables with this luxury, we cannot help applauding the enterprising spirit of the gentleman who has undertaken to drive them to that city. We wish the greatest success to this novel undertaking.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

BURNING SPRINGS.

A spring which emits inflammable gas, has been discovered in the town of Palmyra, N. Y. Probable arrangements will be made to light that beautiful village from this natural fountain. There is a village in the county of Chautauque, already lighted with natural gas.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 3.

The Gazette of Athens, which we have received to the 6th Sept. gives, under the head Napoli, 17th August, the following description, which is strange enough, of the manner in which the Greeks got possession of the fort of Gravosa, (Garabusa,) in the isle of Candia.

"Captain MARCELLES has arrived this evening from Gravosa, and brings the happy news that our people have made themselves masters of the fort in the following manner.—On their arrival, they found three Turks asleep out of the fort. These being taken prisoners, were obliged to conduct the Greeks to the tent in which the Governor was. The Greeks forced him to give the usual signal to notify that he would enter the fort, and that the Turks who were in it should come out. This signal was a pistol shot. In consequence, the Turks marched out of the fort at one side, and the Greeks entered it, on the other, and made themselves entirely master of it. They found in it seventeen brass cannon, even iron ditto, a quantity of cartridges, one thousand muskets, four hundred bushels of corn, and a little rice."

LONDON, NOV. 30.

Dowland and Davidson, whose failure was declared yesterday, are expected, from the investigation of their accounts, to make a very ample dividend. It is said that these gentlemen estimated their actual property, less March, at no less than £200,000.

We yesterday observed that the embarrassments of the Country were but commencing. It is of the nature of such a state of things as that which now prevails, to destroy confidence, and consequently to paralyse credit, and besides there is uniformly also a good deal of senseless panic to add to the difficulty. It is hardly possible to describe the alarm which prevailed in the City from one end of it to the other. The Bank have not limited their issues, but then the discounts which were sufficient for the wants of applicants a month or two ago, are not sufficient now. The Country Banks can only weather the storm in any quarter, by the greatest exertions, and frequent of course must be the applications for relief directly and through indirect channels of the Bank. But the Bank has to choose between its own insolvency and the insolvency of these imprudent speculators; and as it is quite impossible in the present state of things for the Bank, with any regard to its own safety, to stretch out a friendly hand to them, the consequences may easily be foreseen.

The applications to private discounting houses were yesterday out of all proportion great. One house, which used on Monday to have about 30 applications, had yesterday about 300. What adds to anxiety to obtain money is, the heavy demand on Friday, which is prompt day as it is called at the India House, when no less than £500,000, has to be paid. Some of the more extensive dealers are no doubt ready, but we have every reason to believe that the greatest number depend on the discounts on Wednesday next to meet the difficulty.

The failure of Sir William Elford's bank, at Plymouth, added very much to the alarm on Change.

The house of S. Rowbotham and son, and of Jonas Braddock, of Macclesfield, have stopped payment, with debts to the amount of £70,000.

AFRICA.

A Portuguese sloop of ninety tons, has lately been captured by the British, that had two hundred and eighty four slaves on board! Their condition was horrible. When lying down, they must have been stowed one over the other! This dangerous trade prospers exceedingly—the day of reckoning will come. It is as certain as that "God is just;" and, as Mr. Jefferson says, many should tremble when they think that HE is so.

BRITISH NAVY.

By an official list for October, the British Navy consisted of 578 vessels—123 of the line, 172 frigates, the residue sloops, brigs, cutters, &c. Those in commission amounted to 179—of which, 71 were stationed in Great Britain and Ireland. The other distribution—In Lisbon 5—Mediterranean 14—West Indies 20—Halifax, &c. 8—South America 18—coast of Africa 2—Cape of Good Hope 6—East Indies 13—on particular service 10. Building—9 three deckers, 8 two deckers, 31 large frigates, 6 small frigates, 9 large sloops, and 33 small sloops.

COLOMBIA.

A letter to the editors of the American from a friend now in Bogota, the capital of Colombia says: "We have nothing politically important; by the most recent accounts from the south up to the last of Aug. Bolivar was still in Upper Peru; in March next, he is to meet the Congress of Panama. Here all are desirous for his return to Colombia, which is expected to be realized in May. A squadron, composed of all the floating force of the nation, is assembling at Cartagena, and will be reinforced by several men of war from Sweden; but for what object it is not publicly known. Many conjectures are circulating respecting its destination; were I to hazard one I would say Spain. It is to be in readiness by the end of March."

On the 21st of November a ship of the line mounting 74 guns arrived at Cartagena from Sweden for the Colombian government.

Baltimore American.

From Greece.—We learn from Greece, that the Turks were still before Missolonghi on the 5th of October; but that as all the difficulties by which they could retreat were occupied by the Greeks, it would require a great force to effect a passage in case they raised the siege. The same account states, that Ibrahim Pacha was at Tripolizza, waiting reinforcements from Alexandria.

Letters from Syria state, that the Pacha of Egypt had sent a letter to the Hydrantes, stating that, in consequence of their attempting to destroy his feet before his eyes, he had sworn to destroy their island. In consequence of this menace, great preparations for defence were making

at Hydra, where forty fire-ships were equipped for service.

The Divan of late has been occupied with the affairs of Greece, the result of which was not to grant the terms to them, but to subdue them at all hazards, and to undertake another campaign. It is asserted that some members of the Divan, who proposed to grant to the Greeks some trivial concessions, have been looked on with suspicion, and treated as partisans of the Greeks; all the Turkish commanders, as well as Ibrahim Pacha, have received orders to act with the greatest energy, and to continue the campaign notwithstanding the advanced state of the season.

The Greek fleet consists, at present, of more than 100 sail of vessels.

The Austrian government is about to contract a loan with the Rothschilds, of 20,000,000 of florins at 4 per cent.

Sir Hudson Lowe left Paris on the 15th of November, to proceed by way of Vienna and Constantinople, to the Island of Ceylon, of which he has been appointed governor.

The venerable archbishop of Venice has made a report to the emperor of Austria, on the condition into which Venice has fallen since she came under the dominion of Austria. Her population has greatly diminished, being now not more than one hundred thousand, and two-thirds of her inhabitants are unable to support themselves. Seventy thousand individuals stand in need of charity, public or private.

At the departure of the last courier, November 1, no Turkish troops had evacuated Moldavia and Wallachia, notwithstanding the orders that had been transmitted from Constantinople, to the hospodars and commanders.

The Greek committee at Geneva has collected 30,000 francs by subscriptions, which they have expended in the purchase of 1000 stand of arms, and other munitions, to be sent immediately to Novo Poli in Romania.

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FROM RIO JANEIRO.

N. Y., JAN. 24.

The Nimrod, capt. Fowler, left Rio Janeiro on the 2d ult. In consequence of dispatches from Montevideo, received by the brig of war Caboclo, it was currently reported that the Brazilian government would immediately declare war against Buenos Ayres, and that com. Taylor would shortly proceed to take command of the Brazilian squadron in the La Plata. Several vessels recently arrived at Rio, reported having been robbed by pirates near the line, one of them, a slave vessel had her cargo of 250 slaves all taken out. Several transports, with 2000 troops, sailed from Montevideo about the middle of November, under convoy of a frigate and two sloops of war. The victory gained by the patriots over the Brazilian troops on the 12th of Oct. had the tendency to destroy the confidence which the latter had reposed in their superior discipline and equipment. The loss of the Brazilians in that engagement, as before stated was 400 killed; 470 privates and 52 officers prisoners and a large quantity of military stores, small arms, &c.

The British frigate Maidstone, has found 700 wretched beings on board a French slave ship, bound to Martinique.

In Prussia a large number of young men have cut off their thumb in order to claim exemption from military duty.

DETROIT, December 20.

Copper Mines of Lake Superior.—It is altogether probable, that a law will be passed by the present congress, to provide for holding a treaty with the Indians of Lake Superior, for the purpose of procuring for the United States, or for their citizens, the right of working the copper mines in the region of the Oatanagan river. It is the opinion of intelligent travellers, that there may be drawn from that region a sufficient quantity of this article to supply the union; and the character of the country on the whole coast of the lake, justify the belief, that it abounds in mineral wealth. Copper is an important article in the building of our navy, and we ought not to be dependent on foreign countries, for a supply of it. It is said that it does not exist in great quantities, in any other part of the U. States.

The town of Briode, the birth place of Lafayette, has celebrated his return to France by a grand entertainment, at which a song of the popular poet de Berauger, entitled *Lafayette in America*, was sung, and several popular toasts were drunk among which Washington and Bolivar were not forgotten.

MEXICO.

The people were flocking from Alvarado, &c. to Vera Cruz, which will immediately become the seat of a mighty commerce. The road to the capital is to be improved for the accommodation of travellers.

No country in the world, perhaps, has improved more rapidly than Mexico since its emancipation; even the bands of robbers that infested the mountains, have left their haunts and applied themselves to honest professions. Such are the fruits that the tree of liberty bears.

FROM THE PORTSMOUTH JOURNAL.

The demand for money at this time, throughout New-England, is great beyond all precedent, and its cause is as inscrutable as its termination is uncertain. We are informed that the best notes in Boston, payable at a future day, are offered at a discount of one and a half and two per cent a month; or in other words, that the interest of money is at the rate of eighteen and twenty-four per cent, per annum! This state of things is unprecedented in his country, and unless soon terminated, must lead to serious consequences.

This is a subject of serious importance to the United States.

THE PANAMA MISSION.

The proceedings in the senate, says the Alexandria Gazette, on the Panama Mission, are still withheld from the public, and pending; we learn, however, from gentlemen, whose opportunities of correct information are good, that the president's proposition and nomination will be sanctioned, though not by a large majority.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

It appears that there have been loans raised in Great Britain for South America to the amount of twenty-one millions. This is fully equal to the whole amount of the national debt of the United States.

It is the opinion of some of the leading monied men, that a portion of the pressure which now weighs on the commercial classes, will be transferred here as made to gratify the curiosity of a traveller. Much importance, on the contrary, is attached to it. It is British policy, since Mr. Cannon has had the direction of affairs, everything has a connection. The possession, by the English, of Malta and Corfu, and the certain information that Lisbon, possessing a capacious port, is about to be restored to its ancient grandeur, and to be made a sort of general entrepot, to which Gibraltar will be an appendage, for the commerce of America with the countries along the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and the Archipelago, have induced our sagacious politician to think that England meditates obtaining the arbitrary power of anchoring her vessels in this port, and that of Genoa. The crisis to which the diplomacy of the European cabinets is arriving, confirms this conjecture, which is in conformity with English policy.

Well-informed persons assert, that the object of Mr. Cannon's mission to Constantinople is to induce the Ottoman Porte, of itself, to grant independence to Greece. The enterprise is arduous, but noble, in proportion to its difficulties.

We have facts for the assertion that the resolution of the Greek government did not contemplate submission on one hand, nor protectorate on the other. It merely intended, as useful and proper to give England a mandate, special, as the first European nation that openly favored the sacred cause of the Greeks. This would have clothed her with a title, and given an imposing character in the negotiations to be instituted for terminating the contest.

The presence of the American fleet in the Grecian waters, produced an electric feeling on the Greeks, and has increased their courage and fortitude.

By the latest information, the emperor Alexander was in Podolia, accompanied by general Sabatoff. The Russian troops in Bessarabia had been concentrated for the inspection of the emperor.

SPAIN.

GEORGIA GREEK TREATY.

We find in the Washington City papers, extracts from the proceedings of the Senate last winter, when this treaty was under consideration. It appears that the Journal of the commissioners who made the treaty was laid before the Senate. This Journal states that the chief in the first instance attended, and when the United States interpreter found a treaty would be made, he ordered at midnight a great number of the chiefs to leave the place where the treaty was held. Col. Crowell

Advices from Madrid, are to the 21st of November. Great alarm prevails in the capital on account of the threatened invasion of Cuba. It is stated that M. Pinelos, the new intendant of the Havana, has written from the United States, where he was stopped on his way to his destination. He announces not only to the minister of foreign affairs but to the king himself, that the naval and military preparations which are now making in Colombia and Mexico, are so considerable, that it must be considered impossible, long to defend the Isle of Cuba, against the attacks which appear to be making against them.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Vienna are to the 22d of November. The difficulties in the money markets of Europe, have extended to Hamburg, Augsburg, Frankfort and the German capital, and a decline in the public funds was the consequence.

ENGLAND.

The Sunday Times assures its readers that Capt Parry is re-engaged to make another attempt to find a Northwest Passage, and that the expedition will sail early in the spring.

FRANCE.

The Consul General of France at Rio Janeiro is charged with concluding a treaty of Commerce between France and Brazil, with a recognition of the independence of the latter.

SPAIN.

The King has ordered that school mistresses of the primary schools, shall be required to declare their political principles. An examination is to be made by the Inspecting committee. This is a branch of the "purification system," which has been extended to almost every class of society.

The Paris papers are filled with rumours as to the proceedings and plans of the new Spanish Ministers. Some of them state that a grand expedition is fitting out against America; but whence the money, the soldiers and the fleet, are to come, they do not confide to tell us. Others assert, that the Ministers have demanded the evacuation of Spain by the French troops, and in that case, the constitutionalists and the apostolicals immediately begin to eat each others throats. Spain, since the French invasion, has become quite the *beau ideal* of an absolute monarchy, and affairs are managed in such a way as to render all speculation on the future impossible.

On the 14th July last, there was a terrible eruption of the Volcano Geyton, in the island of Java; seven hundred thousand coffee trees were destroyed and five hundred thousand damaged.

The Jew Bill, as it is called, has at length passed the Legislature of Maryland, and the Jews of that state now possess the same political privileges as other citizens.

A society established in Paris, for the purpose of building steamboats of iron, on the 5th of November launched one upon the Seine, which was 120 feet long, carries 125,000 kilograms, or about 125 tons, and draws but fourteen inches of water. It weighs a third less than a vessel of the same tonnage built of wood. Several other similar boats are building at the same establishment, and they are expected to be of great benefit to the trade of Paris, by expediting the transports.

Captain Poussin and Lieutenant Trimble, Commissioners of the National Road from Washington to New Orleans, arrived at New Orleans on the 30th of December. They examined the Western route, passing through Avingdon, Knoxville, Centreville (Alabama) Fordville, (Mississippi) crossing the Rigolets and Chief Mentreur. The distance of the road they travelled is said to have been about 1150 miles, passing over an excellent country for making a turnpike road, and in no instance finding a stream either larger or presenting greater difficulty, than the Potowmack at Georgetown.

Captain Turner, of the brig Marseilles, arrived at New York on Friday from Malaga and Gibraltar, informs that great distress prevailed at the former place, in consequence of the heavy rains which had destroyed the crops of grapes; and by the fermentation of wines, several farmers had lost the whole of their wines in one night. That which was brought in was so inferior, that it was not thought worth preparing for market, consequently the price had advanced considerably on the article, as well as on fruit, and barrels.

Various expedients have been devised for the preservation of seeds, the most simple consist in sealing them from light and heat in the bowels of the earth; where they will retain their vegetative power for several years. Thus Dr. Darwin mentions instances of mustard seed producing a crop on digging up soil where it had remained in a state of rest for many years, and as was believed even for ages. In the same manner, the best cucumbers and melons are raised from seeds which are at least three or four years old; though some gardeners do not employ them till they have been kept ten or twelve years.

It appears to be an opinion, which is settled among the best practical and scientific cultivators, that very little advantage, in common cases, is derived from changing seeds from one country or climate to another; and it is therefore best, as a general practice, for a cultivator to raise his seeds and roots on his own premises. This is the least troublesome, least expensive, most independent, and most profitable mode of management as regards that very important branch of rural economy.

To prevent Chimneys from taking fire.—The pernicious mortar (so called by masons) for plastering the inside of chimneys, mixed as it generally is with lime, sand and horse manure, made into mortar, let there be a pickle made of salt and water nearly as strong as that you use with meat, and the mortar made with it instead of pure water—salt, sand and sea water, where it can be had, will answer the same end to mix with the lime and horse manure. Chimneys plastered with this composition, on every damp rain, will prove moist and the soot will fall off without any inconvenience. This may be relied on and the expense is so trifling, no one should hesitate to do it, for it can do no harm at all events, and it may save houses and towns.—*Am Farmer.*

Test of perfect Vaccination.—When a person has been vaccinated in one arm the surgeon should vaccinate the other arm with matter taken from the first. If the first vaccination has been perfect, the pustules on both arms will grow to a head precisely at the same time—and if this does not take place, the system has not been properly affected, and the vaccination ought to be repeated. This simple, and easy test, first brought into notice by Dr. Bryce of Edinburgh, ought never to be neglected.

Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.

NEW-YORK.

A new trick has been played (says the Saratoga Sentinel of the 13th) by "the wooden nutmeg gang." A considerable demand exists in the southern part of the state for Merino sheep, these witty knaves prepared a large number of English sheep, by clipping the ends of the wool apply a hot iron to that portion remaining on the sheep in order to crisp it, and finally applying a composition of grease, tar and lamp black to give it the greasy and smoky appearance of the Merino.—Thus accounted, they were passed off at a considerable price for genuine Merinos.

THE GAZETTE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1826.

We give in this day's paper the report of the Committee of Courts of Justice, concerning the United States Bank; (made in the house of Representatives on the 19th of December by Mr Breckinridge,) and which was laid on the table.

We think it impossible that a mind unbiased by party feelings, upon carefully examining the Resolutions which drew from the Governor his last message,—together with the message and the resolutions of the Committee, appointed to examine and report upon so much of that message as respects the Bank of the United States, and discover any other motive in these proceedings, than decided hostility to the Governor, and a determination if possible to disgrace him and through him the party denominated the relief or new court party. The language both of the resolutions, and of the report of the committee, will remain monuments on the records of the state, of the degradation to which party spirit has reduced one of the finest portions of the Union.

The Bill to amend the Judicial system of the U. S. has passed the house of representatives, and was before the senate of the U. S. on the 30th ult.

The National Journal says, "we presume there can be little doubt of its final passage, in the shape in which it was originally reported; there can be no doubt that it will obtain support from a majority of the judiciary committee."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESS.

The fate of the bill to amend the Judiciary system of the United States is at length determined in the House of Representatives; it having been yesterday ordered to a third reading in that body, by a vote of 132 to 59. Perhaps no measure before Congress was ever more thoroughly debated, than this has been; and the decisive majority in its third reading is a strong testimony in favor of the measure. We have heard, from private sources, that the bill, besides being demanded by the wants of the West, and approved by so large a majority of the Representatives of the People, has the approbation of our most eminent jurists.—These last admit there are objections to the measure, but consider them counterbalanced by the positive benefits which it offers, constituting, as they do, an almost imperative necessity for this measure, or for some other liable to greater objections than it is.

The bill, as passed, it will be recollect, proposes to add three to the present number of Associate Judges of the United States, thus increasing the number of circuits of the United States' Courts, from seven to ten.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McManus laid on the table the following: Resolved, That inasmuch as the People of these United States are subject to two distinct Governments, and their laws, (the one State and the other National) and are citizens of and owe allegiance to, each Government, they have the same equal and just right to elect, by their individual votes, the President and Vice President of the Union, that they have to elect the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of their respective States, and which right is exercised by the citizens of every State.

Resolved, therefore, That the Constitution of the United States ought to be so amended and altered as to permit the citizens themselves, instead of electors to elect by ballot such chief officers of the General Government; and for that purpose, that an election be held on a day certain, in every fourth year, throughout the U. S., and that a plurality of votes be sufficient for such election.

The following extract we copy from The Argus of the 9th January, a paper printed at Natches Mississippi; is copied from the Argus of Wednesday last.

Kentucky.—It must be a subject of regret, with every friend of social order, and of State rights and governments, that in Kentucky and in Georgia, such anti-patriotic attempts have been made to turn State sovereignty into contempt.

If things go on as they have for the last

twelve months we may begin to hear people cry aloud for consolidation; because without paying due respect to state sovereignties, they cannot exist.

In our columns, to day the reader will find an extract from the Message of the Governor of

which was delivered to the house at the meeting of the Legislature. Some scandalous resolutions have passed the House of Representatives demanding an explanation of the first message; and these precious morsels have been carried to the Governor by the sergeant at arms, of the enlightened body from whence they emanated.

How long has it been customary to call on the Governors of states in this degrading manner?

Whence did the Gentleman, who introduced these resolutions obtain a precedent for them?

But we presume, they were entirely original,

both in word and substance. These resolutions

no doubt highly improper in themselves might

have been treated probably, in the usual way,

but the same gentleman at whose request they

were passed, on the reception of the Governor's

explanatory message, "moved to send it back to

the Governor by the meanest officer who attended

the house"—the boy we presume, who made

the fires in the Representatives Hall. Mr Wick

life, who preached the "Crusades" against the

Governor last session has during the present act

the part of a noble enemy, and a wise man,

so far as we can understand; but the spirit of op-

position is revived with ten fold vigor in the per-

son of the mover of the resolutions above allu-

ded to, without a twentieth part of the power to

wield it. It is astonishing to us, how men who

have the least grain of common sense, will be so

far led astray as to indulge in such open abuse

of one who is said by his opponents to be entire-

ly devoid of feeling. If this be the case, why

are making attempts to injure what the Governor

has not? Those who take this method to en-

force their opinions should reflect that it is not

Joseph Desha, who suffers, but the dignity of the

governor's office. They diminish that obedi-

ence and respect which is necessary to enforce

the decrees, not only of the present dynasty but

of every succeeding one. We cry you mercy

gentlemen! By the time you get a governor to suit your minds, the once will not be worth preserving; and the boys in the streets will point at him and say "there goes mock majesty."

A man near Boston brought from his stomach, after a short illness, a LIVING EEL, ten inches and a half long, and the bigness of a man's little finger. The eel had been in his stomach nearly three years and was swallowed with some water taken from the Scalykilt.—U. S. Gazette.

A Ridiculous Story—"Men are but children of a larger growth," and every day proves the assertion. Some mischievous wag wrote an article for several papers, setting forth that two watchmen had been visited by an angel, who informed them that the city was to be swallowed up on the 19th inst. and the watchmen had made oath to the fact before the police. It is all a humbug; no such affidavit has been made, yet strange as it may appear, many persons have called at the police office to enquire whether it is so, and a respectable mechanic called to say that all his workmen had signed their determination to leave town before that day, and many servants had given warning of their intentions to quit their employers' service. How stupid—how grossly stupid to be gullied with such a pitiful bugaboo! It is as bad as a crowd watching the figure of St. Paul before the church to see him open his book, or to see the tail wag of the stone lion in the door of the Duke of Northumberland in the Strand. Have the days of folly and witchcraft come again!—Noah's N. York Adv.

FROM THE KENTUCKY WHIG.

The approaching anniversary of the birth day of illustrious Washington, being near at hand, I would beg leave to make some remarks concerning its celebration.—A few years ago Kentucky was famed throughout the civilized world, as the land where purity of sentiment, valour, and love of liberty pre-eminently prevailed. Since that period, the seeds of false principles have been scattered amongst us, and the patriotic Kentuckians hooted at by his neighbours, for the degeneracy of his country! And what is the cause? In the late war we gained universal applause, purchased by the deepest blood of our countrymen, but like the sluggish we have folded our hands, and the eye has now become dim and careless that a few years since would have guarded our liberties with the eagle's glance. In all governments, especially in Republics, certain days have always been set apart to commemorate them with ancient respect, it may be regarded as an alarming indication of approaching degeneracy.

There are none in this community but must have remarked within late years the disregard of our two great political Festivals, viz. the Fourth of July, and the 22d of February. When these are forgotten, the cause which produced, and the incidents connected with them, must be forgotten also. When the Christian forgets his Sabbath and his Lord, he is an infidel in religion, and when the patriot forgets the Sabbath of his freedom and Father of his country, he is an infidel in politics.

There may be some that will call the above suggestions absurd; but let such weigh them deliberately and with care, remembering at the same time that the celebration of great political festivals, with a suitable spirit is calculated to instill in the minds of the rising generation, those sentiments on which most certainly depend the perpetuation of our liberties. We will conclude these remarks by hoping that the good patriots of Kentucky on the approaching anniversary, will unite to celebrate with due respect the birth day of the Father of our country.

From these considerations, I would propose that there shall be a parade of all the Independent Companies, that an appropriate oration shall be delivered, and such other arrangements made, as are suitable to the occasion.—In order to do which, a committee should be immediately appointed to make arrangements.

PRO PATRIA.

Slavery in the West Indies.—We find, in a late number of Bell's Weekly Messenger, the following remarks on the gradual decay of the negro population in the West Indies, and the consequent decrease of cultivated land in those tropical climates:

"It is now ascertained by experience, that the negro population is annually decreasing very fast, and as no new importations are now allowed, it is a necessary consequence, that the Islands will, within a few years, be without slave labourers. For ourselves, we confess, that we are heartily glad of it, as this decrease of population is an additional argument why the slavery of our fellow men should be altogether abolished. The negro population can only decrease from one cause, that of excessive labor under a tropical sun. What oppression, therefore, to subject our black brethren to such a barbary infliction!

We cannot, however, deny the consequence, that within a short period there will not be slaves to cultivate the planters' estates, and that sugar and rum will not be raised in the same quantity in the West Indies as formerly.

The answer, however, is prompt enough. We must raise as much as we can from free labor there, and supply the rest from other countries. Sugar in any quantity is to be procured from the East Indies, and sugar of as good a quality as that of the West Indies is to be procured from the Caraccas. We have no fears whatever upon this head; and again and again, we say, let the execrable system go.

It is said, in some of the West India papers, that slavery existed at the time of our Saviour. It did so, and so did concubines, etc; and Tiberius Caesar was the reigning emperor. But did not the Gospel publish those principles, under which the first christian emperors soon abolished slavery, and is not slavery prohibited by every one of these principles?"—Franklin Gazette.

To Cleanse Gloves without wetting.—Lay the gloves upon a clean board, make a mixture of dried fulling earth and powdered alum, and pass them over on each side with a common stiff brush, then sweep it off, and sprinkle them well with dry bran and whitening, and dust them well; thus, if they be not exceedingly greasy, will render them quite clean; but if they are much soiled, take out the grease with crumbs of toasted bread, and powder of burnt bone; then pass them over with a wollen cloth dipped in fulling earth or alum powder, and in this manner they can be cleaned without wetting, which frequently shrinks and spoils them.

An Irishman going to the post office, a short time since, inquiring if there were any letters for him. "Your name Sir?" replied the clerk. "There is a good one now," replied the Hibernian; "why, wont you see it on the back of the letter?"

MARRIED

In South Frankfort on the 20th inst by the Rev William Holman, Mr. ALBERT G. HODGEN, Lexington, to Miss ELIZABETH S. TODD, daughter of Mr. George Todd.

DIED.

At his residence in Frankfort, on the 6th inst, THOMAS TODD, Circuit Judge of the United States, after a long and painful illness. There are few men who have lived so beloved and died so lamented.

FOR SALE,
AT THE WASHINGTON HOTEL
A pair of grey Horses,
AND A
CARRIAGE;
Sold for no fault, but the owner has no use for them—Price \$350 Specie—or will be exchanged for a Negro Boy from 15 to 18 years of age.
Lexington, Feb. 9th, 1826.—6-3t.

One Cent Reward

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber on the fifth instant, an apprentice boy to the Tailoring business by the name of

WILLIAM BARRETT.

This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said boy. The above reward will be paid but no thanks, for his return.

ISHAM REDDY.

Versailles,



POET'S CORNER.

HOPE.

BY HENRY NEALE.

O! why should we seek to anticipate sorrow,
By throwing the flower of the present away;
And gather the black rolling clouds of tomorrow
To darken the generous sun of today!

How after we brood over misery madly,
Till we murder the hope that was sent to inspire;
And pleasure grown old and dejected, turn sadly
To shake his grey locks o'er the tomb of this sire.

Cherish Hope; and though life by affliction be
shaded.
Still his ray shall shine lovely; and gild the
scene o'er,
Like the dew-drop that glistens the leaves when
they're faded,
As bright and as clear as it glistened before.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

JACKSON DINNER.

The following is the production of a young gentle
man from the North, of Ireland, on visiting the
battle ground—it is not believed that it was pub-
lished in this state.

SONG FOR THE 8TH OF JANUARY.

TUNE—PADY'S WEDDING.

Sure won't you hear what roar and cheer
Was spread at Jackson's dinner O,
And how so gay they spent the day
Till guess grew thin and thinner O,
First tickets flew, the country through,
No lad's than his were smart O,
They invit'd all, both great and small,
Nor asked for rest or quarter O.

Now d'ye see it was about the merry making
times of Christmas, that Jackson took it into his
head to prepare a splendid dinner; so, he sent a
few brave fellows with invitations up and down—
round and about—north and south; who went as
fast as their legs could carry them—yet devil a
wand did they value the fatigue, but still went singing

We are the boys to suit ye O,

To suit ye O, to suit ye O.

Now Packingham in splendor came,
And Gibbs so fond of dashing O,
And then Sir Keene, who wars had seen,
And Lambert tain'd for las'g O—
And then a score of blos' or more,
Deck'd off with star and garter O,
And then the Reds, twelve thousand heads,
Who'd never cried for quarter O.

Then come d'ye see a heap of your star and gar-
ter, and gold trimm'd gentry, who conquered the
French in Old Spain, with a pack o' their fellows
dressed off in their blood red coats, who kept scrap-
ing and bowing, while a parcel of our long tailed
shepherds marched up without making any answer
to their palavering, but kept singing

We are the boys, &c.

The jovial set at dinner met,
The scene was style and splendor O,
The powder pyle was was a season'd high,
The meats were nice and tender O,
The sugar plums were Jackson's bombs,
The bowl for punch a mortar O,
You'd scarce have quaff'd the second draught,
Before you'd cried for quarter O.

Faith, and I would have done your heart good
to have seen the grand preparations made for the
entertainment; every dish was in the highest style;
the sizes, eighteens and thirty-twos, served as pint
and quart decanters and the mortar taken from old
George last war at Yorktown, as a gallon bottle, & at
every sup our backwoodsmen took they kept singing

We are the boys, &c.

Now swords they for knives did lay,
And bayonets for forks O,
And bottles strong full five feet long,
With leaden b'ls for corking O—
And when at first a bottle burst,
They thought 'twas nought but water O;
But soon the sound was spread around,
As loud they baw'd for quarr'r O.

Now Jackson was a comical old fellow, and de-
termined to do the thing in military way, so he
clapt down swords instead of case knives, and bay-
onets instead of forks; instead of glass bottles he
had decanters of wrought iron, and leaden stoppers
instead of ground ones; and when any of the decan-
ters happened to burst, Johnny Bull thought the
contents were nothing but water, but he soon bawled
out that it was Yankee stuff of tenth strength—while
our long tailed shepherds kept winking and singing

We are the boys, &c.

Now knife and fork did briskly work,
As Carroll fast was carving O,
He'd slice the breast, nor mind the rest,
No season this for starving O—
Then round he'd toss the dainty sauce,
They thought 'twas mix'd with tartar O,
And down they threw their arms and blew
A royal blast for quarter O.

When Andrew, d'ye see, set Carroll to carving,
he made a wing fly this way, and a leg fly that way,
but devil a wit did he care for either, so that he
could give them a bit of the breast, but when he
came to pour a little sauce upon it, they squalled
out lustily for quarter, & went staggering & puking
about—whilst our lads did nothing but laugh & sing

We are the boys, &c.

The Yankee glass full brisk did pass,
We begged they'd stay for Coffee O,
Of Jackson's place, enough had they,
And hopp'd we'd let them off O—
They cross'd the sea with mirth and glee,
But wish'd they'd stopped much shorter O,
And missed this dash of d—d mush
Which made them yell for quarter O.

Now d'ye see, the glass was pushed about so brisk-
ly that our lads got in fine glee and begged their
guests to wait and take a cup of Coffee with them;
but they made a thousand apologies and begged to
be excused, pushing off with all speed in the direc-
tion of Old England, while our jolly souls, misli-
able all buzz'd and sang

We are the boys to suit ye O

To suit ye O—suit ye O

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of E. & R. Henry was disolv-
ed on 23d day of December 1824, all those
indebted to said firm are requested to come for-
ward and make payment, as further indulgence
cannot be given, and all those holding claims a-
gainst said firm are requested to call and receive
payment at their former stand where Richard Hen-
ry, who is authorised to settle all accounts of said
firm will strictly attend to that bus ness.

ELIJAH HENRY,
RICHARD HENRY.

Blacksmith's Business.
Richard Henry continues to carry on the Black-
smiths business at the former stand, at the upper
end of the upper market, Water Street Lexington.
He intends keeping on hand, Axes and a general
assortment of new work in his line, warranted
of the best quality.

January 7th 1826—1-tf

FORTUNE'S HOME.

COMPLETE PRIZE LIST OF THE DRAW-

ING OF

CLASS, NO. 2, NEW SERIES,

Louisville Health Lottery.

The following were the nine numbers drawn
from the wheel.

First Day—Sept. 17. 1825.

NOS. 28, 24, 1.

Second Day—Oct. 8, 1825.

NOS. 14, 8, 20.

Third Day—Nov. 5, 1825.

NOS. 10, 29, 5.

The whole drawn under the immediate observa-
tion of the magistrates of the county, committee
from the Louisville board of trustees, and superin-
tending committee, appointed by the board of man-
agers, whose respective certificates are filed in the
manager's office, and open, at all times for the ex-
amination of the public.

The agent respectfully referring the holders of
tickets to the scheme of said class, has the honor to
announce the following, as the result, agreeably
thereto.

1000 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,
the combination, 5, 10, 29.*

508 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,
the combination, 8, 14, 20.

500 DOLLARS, to the ticket having upon it,
the combination, 1, 24, 28.

100 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-
ing upon them, No's 10, 29,

35 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-
ing upon them, No's 5, 10,

20 DOLLARS, each, to the 24 tickets hav-
ing upon them No's 5, 29,

10 DOLLARS, each, to the 72 tickets hav-
ing upon them, No's 8, 4; 8, 20, or 14, 20,

5 DOLLARS, each, to the 81 tickets hav-
ing upon them, No's 1, 24; 1, 28, or 24, 28,

2 DOLLARS, each, to the 1881 tickets
having upon them, either of the first six drawn
numbers, to-wit; either No. 1, No. 8, No. 14
No. 20, No. 24, or No. 28.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

Fortunate holders of PRIZE TICKETS are
invited to present them and receive their money
forthwith; remembering, that if not presented be-
fore the 5th of March next, they are considered by
the scheme as donations.

The attention of the public is now solicited to the
scheme of CLASS, No. 3.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS,
Which will positively be drawn within thirty
days if the sale of Tickets will justify.

Twenty-four numbers—Four ballots to be drawn—
ALL IN A FEW MINUTES.

1 PRIZE OF \$2000 IS \$2000

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 500 " 500

1 " " 280 " 280

20 " " 100 " 2000

20 " " 50 " 1000

30 " " 10 " 800

760 " " 4 " 3040

884 PRIZES, - - - \$10,120

1140 BLANKS,

2024 TICKETS, AT \$5, - \$10,120

ABOUT ONE AND A FOURTH BLANKS
TO A PRIZE.

The tickets in this lottery, are formed by the
ternary combination of 24 numbers, from 1 to 24,
inclusive; and to determine their fate, the twenty-
four numbers will severally be put into a wheel, on
the day of drawing, from which, FOUR ONLY
WILL BE DRAWN; and that Ticket having on
it, as a combination,

The 1st, 2d and 3d numbers drawn, will be
entitled to \$2000

The ticket having the 1st, 2d and 4th num-
bers drawn, will be entitled to 500

That having the 1st, 3d and 4th numbers drawn
will be entitled to 500

And, that having the 2d 3d and 4th numbers
drawn, will be entitled to 280

Those tickets having the 1st and 2d numbers
drawn will be entitled to 100

Those having the 1st and 3d numbers drawn
will be entitled to 50

All other tickets having either of the two
numbers drawn, will be entitled to 10

And all tickets having one of the numbers
drawn will be entitled to 4

Those tickets having neither of the four num-
bers drawn will be BLANKS.

No ticket which shall have drawn a prize of a su-
perior denomination, can be entitled to an inferior
prize. Prizes paid the moment they are drawn,
and subject as usual, to a deduction of Twenty per
cent. Prizes not demanded within four months af-
ter the drawing, will be considered as donations.
The highest prize will be paid, in part by fifty ticks-
ets in the present lottery, which are now deposited
in the United States Bank, subject to the order of
the fortunate person who draws it. The two five
hundred dollar prizes will be paid, in part, by twenty-
two tickets each in the next class.

Tickets can be obtained at the scheme price,
[FIVE DOLLARS,] until the 25th inst.—after
which they will advance to SIX DOLLARS—there-
fore, it is recommended, that orders be made imme-
diately; and if five tickets or upwards, a dis-
count of five per cent will be allowed. Venders
and others, residing at a distance, may rest assured
that the same prompt attention will be given to
their respective commands for tickets, as if personal
application were made. Letters will be addressed [post paid] to James M. Pike, Louisville or
Lexington.

It is most earnestly hoped, that the friends to
the object which this lottery is intended to pro-
mote, will not be backward in making their purchas-
es immediately; in which event, the public may
depend upon this class being drawn within the time
above specified.

49-tf J. M. PIKE, Agent.

*Paid to Mr. Yance, in the Court House imme-
diately after the Lottery was drawn.

Ohio Cheese and Flour,

50 BRLS best OHIO FLOUR.
30 Casks Western Reserve CHEESE of
superior quality, just received and for Sale at the
Store of G. W. ANDERSON.

January 6, 1826—1-tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Pa.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court
of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon
and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will re-
ceive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1824—25-tf.

Lexington Brewery.

THE subscribers having rented the above establish-
ment for a term of years, will be ready in a few
days to supply this Town and the neighboring
Towns with

Porter, Beer and Ale,

of superior quality and at reduced prices; orders
from the country directed to the BREWERY
through the Post-office will be attended to.

CASH paid for Barley on Delivery

ALSO.

Fifty cords of good wood wanted

MONTMOLLIN & DONOHOO.

October 20, 1825—42-tf.

N. B. All letters must be post paid:

LEXINGTON HOPE FOUNDRY.

Will. H. Delph

HAS commenced the above business in all its branches
opposite the upper end of the Upper Market,
where he is ready to make all kinds of

Brass & Iron Castings

On the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable
terms.

CASH will be given for OLD COPPER, BRASS,
and PEWTER

Lexington, Oct 14, 1825—41-tf

CASTINGS, FOUNDRY, AND

Grocery Store.

Joseph Bruen,

MAIN STREET,

SHOES FOR CHILDREN, pegged and not

pegged;</p